

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
19 April 2001 (19.04.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/27210 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: C09D 165/04, B65D 83/14
- (74) Agent: HARRISON GODDARD FOOTE; Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8PA (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/03892
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (22) International Filing Date: 11 October 2000 (11.10.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
9923959.2 11 October 1999 (11.10.1999) GB
0017314.6 15 July 2000 (15.07.2000) GB
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): INNOVATA BIOMED LIMITED [GB/GB]; The Ziggurat, Grosvenor Road, St. Albans AL1 3HW (GB).
- Published:
— With international search report.
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): BRAITHWAITE, Philip [GB/GB]; ML Laboratories Plc, 13 Alexandra Way, Ashchurch Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury GL20 8NB (GB).
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE WITH MOISTURE RESISTANT COATING

(57) Abstract: There is described a reservoir means which means is provided with a moisture resistant coating, the reservoir means is especially adapted to contain a medicament. There is also described a medicament delivery device which comprises a medicament reservoir, a medicament delivery passage and a metering member characterised in that the device includes a surface or surfaces provided with a moisture resistant coating. The device is especially an inhaler, e.g. a dry powder inhaler. A method of treating a respiratory disorder is also described which comprises administering of a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically

WO 01/27210 A1

MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE WITH MOISTURE RESISTANT COATING

This invention relates to a novel form of reservoir means, such as a medicament capsule and the like and to a delivery device e.g. an inhaler, for use in administering a
5 medicament in such a reservoir means.

Many medicament delivery devices, such as inhalers, make use of medicament in a finely divided powder form. The powder may be located within the delivery device, for instance, in a single storage compartment or in a plurality of single dose locations.

10 One form of inhaler may make use of medicament powder which is located within a frangible, plastic capsule. In use, the capsule is inserted into the inhaler and operation of the inhaler ruptures from the plastic capsule so that the powder may be extracted from the capsule and inhaled by the user.

15 A problem encountered with many such devices making use of powdered medicament is that, if moisture comes into contact with the powder, it will tend to make it less free-flowing and therefore render the operation of the device less effective because the correct dose of powder cannot be fully delivered.

20 Moisture may access the powder via several different mechanisms. These include the passage of the moisture through, for example, the plastic wall of encapsulated powder for those inhalers which make use of capsules loaded with medicament powder. For those inhalers which include a storage compartment loaded with
25 powder and from which a dose of powder is accessed by some form of moving part within the inhaler and then presented to an air passageway for inhalation, moisture can access powder within the storage compartment by finding its way along a gap or gaps between the moving parts. In some inhalers there is the possibility of a "wick" type path being established between the powder in a storage compartment within the
30 inhaler and a location within the inhaler where a dose of medicament is located.

With inhalers where a plurality of single doses of medicament is located within the inhaler, there is again likely to be one or more moving parts, providing gaps along which moisture may travel to access each individual dose of medicament.

- 5 It is also possible that moisture can pass through the plastic walls of inhalers and reach the powder contained within the inhaler whether in a single storage compartment or in individual dosage locations.

10 International Patent Application No WO 00/12163 describes the use of a Parylene coating on the inner surface of the metering chamber which is intended to mitigate the deposition of medicament particles on the inner walls of a metered dose inhaler (MDI) for the delivery of medicament via a pressurised aerosol.

15 We have now surprisingly found that a moisture resistant coating, e.g. a Parylene coating, may be used as on a medicament reservoir and/or a medicament delivery device, such as an inhaler, to render the device, and especially the medicament chamber, moisture resistant.

20 According to a first aspect of the invention we provide a reservoir means which means is provided with a moisture resistant coating.

In a preferred embodiment, the reservoir means contains medicament such that the reservoir means may be used in conjunction with a delivery device.

25 The reservoir means may be any conventionally known reservoir means, such as a bulk medicament reservoir or one or more single dose reservoir means. The reservoir means shall not include a pressurised canister for use in inhalation therapy as described in the prior art. When the reservoir means is a single dose reservoir, such as a capsule, e.g. a conventional gelatin capsule, or a spool and spool carrier as
30 described in International Patent Application No. WO93/16748, the coating may be on the inner walls or the outer walls of the reservoir means. However, preferably, the

reservoir means is coated on the outer walls, such that the reservoir means is substantially sealed in the coating and is rendered moisture proof.

According to a further feature of the present invention we provide a medicament
5 delivery device which comprises a medicament reservoir as hereinbefore described.

In an especially preferred embodiment the medicament delivery device is also provided with a moisture resistant coating. Such a coating preferentially covers substantially the whole of the delivery device.

10

When the medicament reservoir means comprises a bulk reservoir, then the medicament delivery device may preferentially include a metering member. The metering member preferably is also provided with a moisture resistant coating.

15

According to a yet further feature of the invention we therefore provide a medicament delivery device which comprises a medicament reservoir, a medicament delivery passage and a metering member characterised in that the device is provided with a moisture resistant coating on one or more surfaces. Preferably, the whole of the device is substantially provided with a moisture resistant coating.

20

The moisture resistant coating may be provided on one or more external or internal surfaces of the body of the medicament delivery device. The moisture resistant coating preferentially coats one or more surfaces of the bulk medicament reservoir. Other surfaces of the body of the medicament delivery device may also be provided
25 with a moisture resistant coating.

The moisture resistant coating may be in the form of any material which is effective to prevent moisture accessing the powder. Typically, it may be applied to those surfaces between which there may be a gap due to relative movement between the
30 surfaces when the inhaler is in use. However, the moisture resistant coating may be applied additionally or alternatively to other surfaces including the whole or part of

the external surface of the inhaler in order to prevent moisture passing into the interior of the inhaler through the walls thereof.

5 The moisture resistant coating should, of course, be sufficiently stable and robust so that damage to the coating during use of the delivery device.

The moisture resistant coating of the invention may be applied to any conventionally known medicament delivery system. However, in a preferred embodiment, the medicament delivery device is an inhaler. Whilst the moisture proof barrier may be
10 applied to any conventionally known inhaler, it is an especially preferred aspect of the invention for the inhaler to be a dry powder inhaler (DPI).

Thus, in a preferred embodiment we provide an inhaler, e.g. a DPI, in which the medicament reservoir is provided with a moisture resistant coating.

15 Dry powder inhalers are known, such as TECHNOHALER, being developed by Innovata Biomed in the UK. WO 93/16748 describes an inhaler which comprises a disc-like cartridge having a plurality of medicament carrying capsules around its periphery. Each capsule comprises a spool carrier which houses a spool. Each spool
20 has a flange at each end which form a tight slidable fit within the body of the spool carrier. The space left between the body of the spool and the spool carrier is filled with an appropriate medicament.

In a preferred embodiment we provide a dry powder inhaler wherein the medicament
25 reservoir comprises one or more individual medicament capsules, e.g. spool carriers and wherein each medicament capsule is provided with a moisture resistant coating. Preferably, the medicament capsule is sealed in a moisture resistant coating.

A variety of medicaments may be administered by using the inhaler of the invention.
30 Such medicaments are generally (but not limiting), bronchodilators or other anti-asthma drugs or antibiotics. Such medicaments include, but are not limited to β_2 -

agonists, e.g. fenoterol, formoterol, pirbuterol, reproterol, rimiterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline; non-selective beta-stimulants such as isoprenaline; xanthine bronchodilators, e.g. theophylline, aminophylline and choline theophyllinate; anticholinergics, e.g. ipratropium bromide; mast cell stabilisers, e.g. sodium cromoglycate and ketotifen; bronchial anti-inflammatory agents, e.g. nedocromil sodium; and steroids, e.g. beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, budesonide and flunisolide; and combinations thereof.

Specific combinations of medicaments which may be mentioned include combinations of steroids, such as, beclomethasone dipropionate, fluticasone, budesonide and flunisolide; and combinations of to β_2 -agonists, such as, formoterol and salmeterol. It is also within the scope of this invention to include combinations of one or more of the aforementioned steroids with one or more of the aforementioned β_2 -agonists.

Further medicaments may include proteinaceous compounds and/or macromolecules, for example, leuprolide and alpha interferon; hormones, such as insulin, human growth hormone, parathyroid hormone; growth factors, anticoagulants, immunomodulators, cytokines and nucleic acids.

According to a yet further feature of the invention we provide a method of treating a respiratory disorder which comprises the administering of a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutically active agent to a patient suffering from such a disorder.

The moisture resistant coating is preferentially a biocompatible coating. Such coatings include, but are not limited to, sugars.

Polymers of poly-para-xylylenes are known as parylene. This material is a conformal polymer film which has been used in a number of applications, including electronics circuits and sensor, where environmental and dielectric isolation is required.

We further the use of a parylene in the manufacture of a moisture resistant capsule as hereinbefore described.

5 Parylenes are thermoplastic polymers that are capable of polymerising on surfaces from an active monomer gas, without the presence of a liquid. The process is capable of producing very thin layers of polymer and, indeed, a layer of from 10 to 20 microns may be sufficient to protect inhalers and their parts from ingress of moisture.

10 The polymerisation process takes place at room temperature without solvents and additives. Since the parylene is applied as a gas it conforms to the topography of the surface which it contacts. Since the process does not involve a liquid phase, there is no pooling and bridging during application. The coating is free of pinholes even if the coating has a thickness of less than one micron. As well as being resistant against moisture, parylene is also resistant against other media including hydrocarbons, acids
15 and blood.

The coating may be applied in a single vacuum-coating operation in a thickness from 0.025 to 75 microns and can be controlled accurately to $\pm 10\%$ of the final thickness.

20

25

30

35

CLAIMS

1. A reservoir means which means is provided with a moisture resistant coating.
- 5 2. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir means contains a medicament.
3. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir means is a bulk medicament reservoir.
- 10 4. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir means comprises one or more single dose reservoir means.
5. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir means is coated on the outer walls, such that the reservoir means is substantially sealed in the coating and is rendered moisture proof.
- 15 6. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the reservoir means comprises a spool carrier housing a spool.
- 20 7. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating is a biocompatible coating.
8. A reservoir means according to claim 7 characterised in that the biocompatible coating is a sugar.
- 25 9. A reservoir means according to claim 7 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating is a polymer.
- 30 10. A reservoir means according to claim 9 characterised in that the polymer is a poly-para-xylylene (parylene).

11. A reservoir means according to claim 1 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating has a thickness of from 0.025 to 75 microns.
- 5 12. A medicament delivery device which comprises a medicament reservoir according to claim 1.
13. A medicament delivery device according to claim 7 characterised in that the delivery device is also provided with a moisture resistant coating.
- 10 14. A medicament delivery device according to claim 8 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating covers substantially the whole of the delivery device.
- 15 15. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the medicament reservoir means comprises a bulk reservoir.
16. A medicament delivery device according to claim 9 characterised in that the medicament delivery device includes a metering member.
- 20 17. A medicament delivery device according to claim 10 characterised in that the metering member is also provided with a moisture resistant coating.
18. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the medicament reservoir comprises a single dosage reservoir.
- 25 19. A medicament delivery device according to claim 12 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating is applied to the outer surface of the reservoir.
- 30 20. A medicament delivery device according to claim 18 characterised in that the medicament reservoir comprises a plurality of single dose units housed in a cartridge.

21. A medicament delivery device according to claim 14 characterised in that the cartridge is also provided with a moisture resistant coating.
- 5 22. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the medicament delivery device is an inhaler.
23. A medicament delivery device according to claim 23 characterised in that the inhaler is a dry powder inhaler (DPI).
- 10 24. A medicament delivery device according to claim 23 characterised in that the dry powder inhaler is a TECHNOHALER.
- 15 25. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating is a biocompatible coating.
26. A medicament delivery device according to claim 25 characterised in that the biocompatible coating is a sugar.
- 20 27. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating is a polymer.
28. A medicament delivery device according to claim 27 characterised in that the polymer is a poly-para-xylylene (parylene).
- 25 29. A medicament delivery device according to claim 6 characterised in that the moisture resistant coating has a thickness of from 0.025 to 75 microns.
- 30 30. A method of treating a respiratory disorder which comprises the administering of a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament to a patient suffering from such a disorder wherein said medicament is contained in a reservoir.

31. The use of a parylene in the manufacture of a moisture resistant reservoir according to claim 10 and/or a medicament delivery device according to claim 28.

5

32. A reservoir means or a medicament delivery device substantially as described with reference to the accompanying description.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. No.

PCT/GB 00/03892 .

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C09D165/04 B65D83/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C09D A61M B65D C08G C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 882 210 A (ROMBERG VAL G ET AL) 21 November 1989 (1989-11-21) claim 1 column 6, line 2 - line 9 ---	1-5, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 27-29
X	WO 95 15777 A (SURVIVAL TECHNOLOGY) 15 June 1995 (1995-06-15) page 9, line 33 - page 10, line 2 page 13, line 8 - line 10 ---	1-6, 9-21, 27-29, 31, 32
X	US 5 064 083 A (ALEXANDER BARBARA ET AL) 12 November 1991 (1991-11-12) claim 1 ----- -/--	1-3, 9-13

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 January 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/01/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk

Authorized officer

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 00 12163 A (BARNES PAUL ;BESPAK PLC (GB); LECHNER MARC (GB); WARBY RICHARD JOH) 9 March 2000 (2000-03-09) cited in the application claims 1,5,6 ---	1-4,6,7, 9,10, 22-24, 27,28,31
A	WO 93 16748 A (INNOVATA BIOMED LTD) 2 September 1993 (1993-09-02) cited in the application page 15, line 10 - line 15 ---	1-29
A	US 4 950 365 A (EVANS JOSEPH D) 21 August 1990 (1990-08-21) column 4, line 24 - line 26 ---	1,9
A	EP 0 045 522 A (MARYLAND CUP CORP) 10 February 1982 (1982-02-10) claim 1 page 6, line 14 - line 17 ---	8,26
A	EP 0 659 432 A (AKZO NOBEL NV) 28 June 1995 (1995-06-28) page 2, line 5 - line 7 -----	8,26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter. Application No

PCT/GB 00/03892

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4882210	A	21-11-1989	NONE	
WO 9515777	A	15-06-1995	US 5354286 A AU 1289495 A EP 0732950 A IL 111900 A	11-10-1994 27-06-1995 25-09-1996 13-07-1997
US 5064083	A	12-11-1991	CA 2034868 A	09-09-1991
WO 0012163	A	09-03-2000	GB 2340759 A AU 4382699 A	01-03-2000 21-03-2000
WO 9316748	A	02-09-1993	AT 191649 T AU 3508793 A BR 9305942 A CA 2130477 A CN 1082191 A,B CN 1234280 A DE 69328358 D DE 69328358 T EP 0626869 A EP 0928618 A ES 2145770 T FI 943813 A GB 2278596 A,B GB 2292557 A,B GR 3033790 T JP 7506981 T MX 9300908 A NO 943065 A NZ 249192 A NZ 299262 A PT 626869 T US 5778873 A US 5924417 A ZA 9301171 A	15-04-2000 13-09-1993 21-10-1997 02-09-1993 16-02-1994 10-11-1999 18-05-2000 07-12-2000 07-12-1994 14-07-1999 16-07-2000 19-08-1994 07-12-1994 28-02-1996 31-10-2000 03-08-1995 01-11-1993 12-10-1994 29-01-1997 29-01-1997 31-10-2000 14-07-1998 20-07-1999 14-02-1994
US 4950365	A	21-08-1990	NONE	
EP 0045522	A	10-02-1982	US 4390553 A AU 7203081 A CA 1164264 A CA 1167251 A JP 59175846 A JP 57058862 A US 4505220 A	28-06-1983 22-04-1982 27-03-1984 15-05-1984 04-10-1984 08-04-1982 19-03-1985
EP 0659432	A	28-06-1995	AT 155039 T AU 685538 B AU 8168494 A CA 2138451 A CN 1108929 A DE 69404116 D DE 69404116 T DE 659432 T DK 659432 T ES 2105501 T	15-07-1997 22-01-1998 29-06-1995 24-06-1995 27-09-1995 14-08-1997 13-11-1997 30-01-1997 16-02-1998 16-10-1997

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter. Patent Application No

PCT/GB 00/03892

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0659432 A		GR 3024817 T	30-01-1998
		JP 7206681 A	08-08-1995
		NO 944991 A	26-06-1995
		NZ 270228 A	26-09-1995
		US 5662936 A	02-09-1997
		ZA 9409929 A	23-08-1995
<hr/>			